THE SPARK

PUBLISHED THROUGH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

VOLUME I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, JUNE, 1932. NUMBER 1.

UNIVERSITY WORKERS DEFRAUDED

Students and Workers! Form A United Front!

As the first issue of our paper goes to press, it seems highly probable that laborers employed on University building projects will continue to work for starvation wages. The matter has been referred to a tribunal of three judges, one of whom granted the original restraining order against the payment of standard compensations. Illusions of judicial impartiality to the contrary, the sole function of the courts, under a competitive economic order, is to protect the interests of the capitalist class. This contention is proven by the train of injunctions issued against struggling workers, and by the long list of judicial murders of those who dare to protest against legalized robbery and exploitation.

The workers and students must learn to place no faith in capitalistic judges or capitalistic politicians. These gentry promise to bring about a Heaven on Earth, in order to get working-class votes. If they do grant a few minor concessions, it is for the purpose of doping the workers into more submissive acceptance of the system. The enforcement of these same concessions in the form of innocuous statutes by the judges, the politicians, and the police reminds one of a snake chewing its own tail.

Students and workers must form a broad united front for action if the workers on the building projects receive justice. The workers themselves must organize rank and file committees to carry on an unceasing struggle for better wages and improved condition.

WAR!

College Students and Workers Will be Shot Down to Protect Capitalist Investments!

A second great war will begin in a few weeks or days, according to reliable information, concurred in by American, European, and Asiatic military quarters. It will not be an "Act of God." It has been definitely planned by men—business men, militarists, and politicians throughout the world.

The only way that capitalism can save itself is through war. Each capitalist country has a large surplus of products which it cannot dispose of, either at home or abroad. Moreover, the inefficiency and planless economy of capitalism cannot compete with the example of the efficiency and planned economy of the Soviet Union.

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STARVATION IN AUSTIN

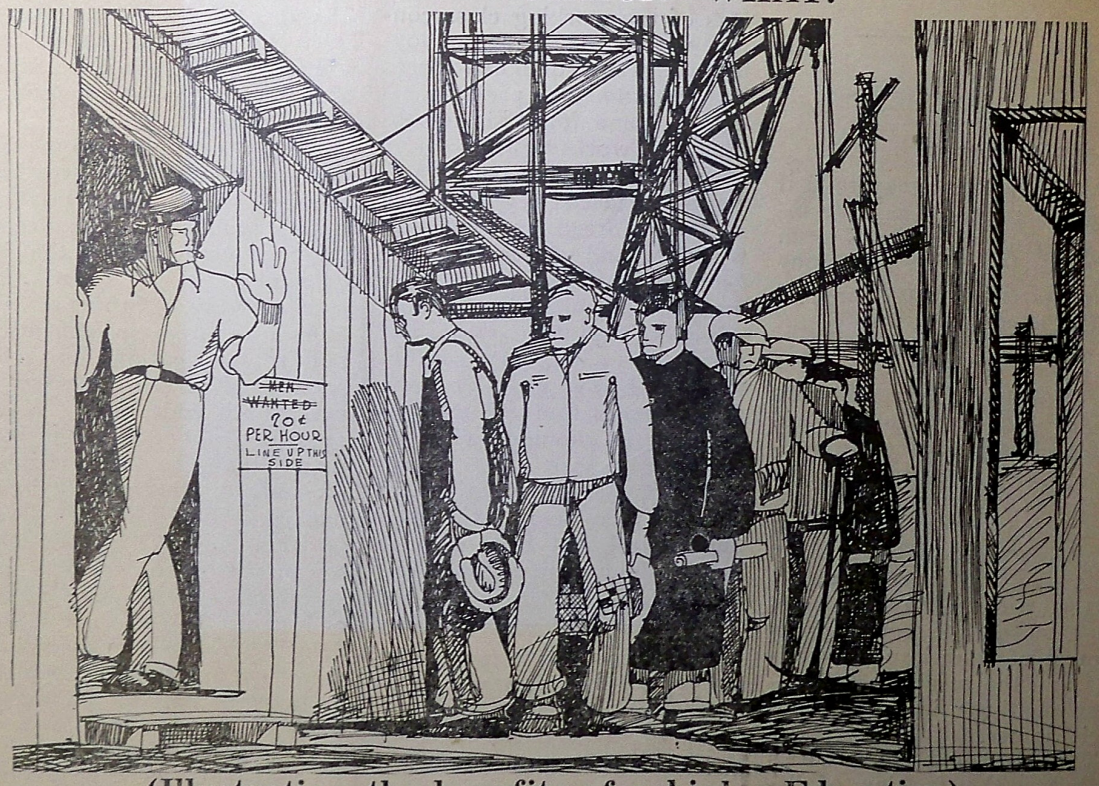
Result of Student Survey Reveal Appalling Conditions

It is amazing how little the people of the University of Texas know about the lamentable living conditions of the citizens poorer than they, who live in the same town. And this lack of realization is a terrible reflection upon our individualistic environment. A group of students, desiring to gain some idea of the gravity of the situation, last month undertook a house to house inquiry in a number of the poorer districts; in north west Austin, in a region including twenty-fifth street, in East Austin, and in the vicinity of south First Street. The findings were appalling.

From among the great number of poor families living in these districts, two hundred were chosen at random. In making an analysis of the results, we must take into account two factors which render great exactitude impossible. The first of these was the bitterness of suffering which often made the people unwilling to reveal the depth of their destitution. The second factor was the extreme irregularity of the incomes of most of the families, which made estimates rather than precise figures necessary. Nevertheless there is no question that the figures given below are in a broad sense true to the situation. The approximate average expenditure for food in these two hundred poor families chosen at random is **one dollar and fifteen cents per week per person for whites and seventy to eighty cents per week, per person, for colored and Mexicans.** Just try to imagine what this means. The figure given for whites.

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AFTER GRADUATION—WHAT?



(Illustrating the benefits of a higher Education)

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THE SPARK

Published monthly by The University of Texas Chapter, The National Student League.

Contributions welcome.

The National Student League fights for:

1. Lower tuition fees, a free college in every city.
2. Academic freedom for students and instructors.
3. Abolition of R. O. T. C. Oposition to imperialist war.
4. Full social and political equality for Negroes and other minorities.
5. Unemployment insurance for unemployed students and workers.

Every student should accept this program and fight with the Student League on these embattled fronts! Every student should join the National Student League.

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TALK IS CHEAP

College radicals may talk, if they do nothing else. We infer this from the reply of Dean V. I. Moore to an article by Reed Harris, in a recent issue of the "Austin Statesman."

Harris, it will be remembered, was expelled from Columbia University for editorially condemning the expulsion of National Student League delegates from the Kentucky strike area. The students of the graduating class have since voted Harris to be the student most likely to succeed in life. In the article referred to, Harris attacked the conservative control of American universities and the resultant callousness of those institutions to social issues.

The gist of Dean Moore's reply was that freedom of discussion is a great thing. But, he elaborated, young radicals often committed breaches of "good taste" by antagonizing the conservative elements who support the universities. Youth he said, must furnish the driving power; and age, the engineering direction.

Age, from ornate desks, furnishes the engineering directions for imperialist war! Youth, from muddy trenches, furnish the cannon-fodder!

FASCIST KENTUCKY!

In the blue-grass state of Kentucky, there exists a situation which for sheer inhumanity can be paralelled by none. The starving miners of Harlan and Bell Counties striking for sufficient wages, were met by a rain of bullets and blackjacks. A cordon of sheriffs and deputies surrounded the workers, permitting no news of their plight to reach the outside world, and refused to permit two successive bands of students to carry food to the miners' undernourished children.

Every protest against the terrorist campaign of the Kentucky mine owners has been met with the cry of "Criminal Syndicalism." Constitutional rights are a fiction. Democracy is a myth. The figures who sit in the seats of authority are not concerned with the denial of what we call civil liberties. And when the interests of the working class conflict with those of the employing class, the combined forces of government, press and church come forward to suppress the workers.

Kentucky is but one example of the fascist regime which is being forced on American workers and students. Students should realize that their interests lie with the workers and not with the capitalists employers. In every conflict between bosses and workers, the students find themselves shoulder to shoulder with the oppressed class. The bonds which bind them together are not the iron bonds of wealth and capital, but the warmer bonds of humanity and equality.

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STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSED!

At the University of Minnesota, the Student Council was suppressed and its reorganization forbidden, because the school authorities thought that "the recent elections were held in a disorderly fashion." Who can tell which school will be next? Will it be Texas?

—o—

Berlin—A mass meeting held in Berlin to protest against the legal murder of the Scottsboro boys was broken up by the police, without an legal basis whatsoever.

A LETTER FROM AN UNEMPLOYED STUDENT

Dear Editor: We find ourselves in the midst of an economic depression, in which more students than ever find it indespensible to secure employment. The number of students seeking employment is continually increasing, while the number of positions available has remained constant.

The Students Assembly who received their power by vote of the student body are obligated to relieve the impediments of the self-supporting students. It is known that students are required to make extreme sacrifices, infringing upon their health in the endeavor to obtain an education.

Students are required to work four to five hours a day, neglecting their studies, suppressing the desires and priviliges enjoyed by the majority of more fortunate students, who by virtue of their unearned wealth are free from the care and pains of earning a livelihood.

It is a common knowledge that restaurants and boarding houses are discriminating against students, refusing them the food essential for the development of a sound and sturdy body. Students are known to sleep in unventilated rooms, eating unwholesome food in the endeavor to make both ends meet. Many students cannot find employment because a great number of students who are not in financial difficulties are holding positions in order to keep up a car or meet the demands of a social life. This seems unfair and unjust to the sincere students who require employment, not for the consumption of luxuries but for the necessities of life.

It is indeed surprising that the Students' Assembly has ignored these deplorable conditions. What has the Students Assembly accomplished in assisting the self-supporting students? True, it has supported dances and social activities; but of what value are these luxuries to the student who must earn his way by the sweat of his brow? Why has the Assembly remained silent in the face of present evils? Why have the self-supporting students remained contented? The time has come when we students must raise our voice and acquaint the Assembly with our grievances. Perhaps this may sound somewhat inimical and radical to a number of conservative minds who have not as yet learned the dictum. "Woe to him who forgets that the common man exists." We students are no longer satisfied to sell our labor for a price that represents a small portion of what we produce. We are no longer content to sacrifice our health and youth behind a dish-washing machine, serving "the privileged class."

Students in a rich University are starving, sleeping in miserable rooms, while others indulge in dissipations that would pay the expense of a number of sincere youths. If this sounds fabulous and exaggerated to our privileged student, let him avail himself of the opportunity of learning the circumstances under which many students live. Our conservative students may declare and discuss that the university maintains loan funds and scholarships which are available to the deserving student. This method of defense is preposterous. The student who is required to work five to six hours for his meals cannot be expected to compete with the non-working students, since lack of time and energy are determining factors in obtaining a scholarship or loan, considering the fact that a student's participation in extra-curricular activities is taken into account. Students of the University of Texas should demand that the Student Association take immediate action on the following points:

1. Working students should organize into a strong union.
2. The Student Assembly should regulate the hours of employment and establish a minimum wage.
3. The Student Assembly should investigate discrimination against working students.
4. Students who are in need of work in order to continue school should be given preference.

What is the Student Assembly going to do? Is it more interested in the conduct of dances than the assistance of needy students?

(Signed) A Working Student

JAIL FOR TEXANS WHO PROTEST

CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM BILL SPONSORED BY CAPITALISTS WOULD MAKE STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN RACE A CRIME

There is grave danger that before a year is out Texas will be in the grip of a law throttling free speech, put upon her through the influence of a group of wealthy men to whose interest it is to blindfold the workers. It is not enough that thousands should be actually starving without relief in Texas towns, and that the wages of those still working should be cut below the level of pauperism, that farmers should be unable to make ends meet, that vast numbers of students who graduate from our schools and colleges yearly should be left to face the future without a chance of employment

If the proposed "Criminal Syndicalism Law" goes on the statute books, as it has a good chance of doing, it will be a crime, punishable by a considerable term, to try to enlighten the people regarding the possibility of a better economic system than that operating at present and regarding the means whereby such an economic system can be brought about.

Ostensibly, the law would be directed against the advocacy of force in the accomplishment of social changes, but as it seems evident that some force would be needed before really effective changes could be made, the law would really act, as intended, to place a ban upon publications, speeches, or expressions of opinion that served to strengthen the workers in the struggle between the classes.

The leader of the drive for this law in Texas is Mr. Maco Stewart, lawyer of Galveston, and important aides are Colonel A. M. Owsley, former commander of the American Legion, and Dr. J. B. Cranfill, prohibition advocate. They have declared themselves not only against avowed radical movements, but against the Open Forums of the cities, and more liberal of the activities of Y. M. C. A. newspapers, and universities. According to an account printed in the "New York Times," "Mr. Stewart would have the law provide jail sentences for offending editors," he regards the "Dallas News" as "communistic," and puts in the same class "University of Texas Professors of Economics who mention aloud the name of Marx." The sponsors of this anti-radical movement agitate openly in women's clubs, in churches, and in certain ultra-patriotic organizations in which only one side has a chance to be listened to. Those in town are expected to bring strong pressure to bear on the legislature, as indeed they are able.

Strong counter pressure will be needed to defeat this drive. Now is the time to talk, to write, to agitate against it, and to let the whole affair, with all its implications, be aired before the people. Tomorrow it will be too late.

The liberal group, although it has the inherent sympathies of the greater body of workers, has but the scantiest and most uncertain means of expression. Now it is proposed to remove even that, by "law," and thus to drive such doctrines underground and force the advocates to adopt thoroughly conspiratorial methods. Thus the depression, the oppression of the capitalist system, will continue unchecked; but it will tend to sink to a deeper level before the forces of regeneration can act effectively. It is in that direction that the danger of the greatest eventual violence lies.

If we would avoid the dangers of the law that is being theatened, there is no time to be lost. Form a counter-movement. Educate the people in the facts. Show them that the radical is not a ferocious beast or a naked savage, nor an intruder in society, but an individual who happens to have more independent judgement, further vision, and wider sympathies than the average of mankind, one who is striving to improve the lot of his fellows. Point out to them that the hunted radicals of each age becomes the heroes of next—Socrates, Jesus, Bruno, Liebknechit,—and ask them of they will allow their own ideals to be moulded merely by the authority that has its root in money.

STUDENT LABOUR UNION NEEDED

The need for a Student Labor Union has never been more urgent than at the present time. Among all of the working students at the University of Texas not one is getting a legal or living wage. Employers of all kinds, from boarding house and restaurant keepers to the University itself have seen that those students who have the least money are those with the most consuming ambition, and have consequently taken a mean advantage in employing the students at a wage that a saloon janitor in the old days would have scorned. At least the janitor had access to the free lunch, but among the boarding houses and restaurant workers it is a lucky student who gets even enough to eat, not to mention salary. And the salaries themselves, even those paid by the University to many students who have no other means of supporting themselves than what they can earn, are a disgrace to even a depression time like the present.

Conditions like this existed until recently in the University of Wisconsin, but there a group of students with a greater relization of what conditions really were, got together and organized a working students union which has, in the few months during which it has been in existance, succeeded in securing better wages for a great number of students, and has collected more than a thousand dollars for the relief of those students who, victims of the order under which they are forced to live, have been unable to secure any sort of work.

And in Texas, where wages as a general rule are even lower than elsewhere, due to the exploitation of the foreign born working class, the need of a union such as this is becoming more apparent every day. The legislators, in order to put themselves in more solid with their poorer constituents, got together once and passed what is facetiously known as the minimum wage law. But of what avail is this when the capitalist courts will grant an injunction restraining anyone from bringing suit to compel payment of wages guaranteed under it? And is this law not intended to apply to students as well as those who work with their hands? Because he is intent upon getting an education, and while so doing, is forced to support himself, is he to be exploited and discriminated against? The time has come when the working students, as well as the other workers of the world, must come to the realization of their condition, and present a solid front against the class which is exploiting them.

And not only must a union such as this devote its energies toward securing at least a living wage for those who are lucky enough to have jobs, but able to get anything. It matters little to the employer under what conditions the students are living, but to those who are most chiefly concerned it matters a great deal.

Workers of the University, unite!

PAY—OR ELSE!

"If your credit is good, you cannot help but succeed." This choice piece of wisdom is the gist of an advertisement in the "Daily Texan" of May 29. It was signed by some of Austin's leading business firms. "What sort of credit," we ask, "is desirable in a student?" Is his education a credit, his training perhaps, his ability as a fruitful member of society? No! He is admonished to maintain his financial credit—at all cost.

The advertisement was worded in the fatherly tone of advice. But the student for whose benefit the advertisement was inserted must interpret it as a threat couched in rhetoric. During the session of 1931-32 the student class as well as the working class have had their share of the economic burden to meet. Many of them have managed to scrape through without incurring debts. For a large number, however, ther are several alternatives: To borrow money, and get further into debt; to face the probability of being called before the Dean of Men and denied credit for their work; or to accept the conse-

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Items of Life In Austin---"Our Friendly City"

The following are a few representative cases of life in Austin which were accidently unearthed during the course of a students' survey, the general results of which are described in another column.

The extent to which the social welfare work in Austin is effective may be judged by the case of a family in Elizabeth Street. This family of whites comprised a married couple, their two sons aged 15 and 8, and a brother living with the family. None of them had had work for months except the boy of 15, who had a job in a dairy working from 2 in the afternoon until 4 the next morning, for $3.00 per week. On occasional days he was also expected to help in deliveries after 4 A.M. Naturally, it is impossible for the whole family to continue living indefinitely on these wages. The mother has applied for employment or relief to the American Legion, to the Austin Community Chest, to the Boy Scouts of which her son is a member, and to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Not one of these has given any aid but a great deal of advice was given. She was told that she should have more pride than to beg for help and that as she and her husband were physically fit, they were expected to make their own living. The Community Chest was not going to undermine her morale by pauperizing her! At the date of investigation, she was threatened with eviction by the landlord. What is this family's way out? The mother is contemplating violence. She is thinking of going downtown, breaking a window in a store, and seizing what food there is to be had.

B Mrs. Marie Schubert, a white woman of 72 years, with a grandson of 19 and a granddaughter of seven, lived in Bastrop for 37 years before coming to Austin two years ago, when the depression hit them. The son is lame, but a capable worker. He was regularly employed as an auto repair man, and in a gas station until a year ago. After that, he had only very irregular employment; and for months, he has had no work at all. There is no other source of income. Some time ago the family was evicted, and at the time of investigation, they were sharing a small room in an auto camp with strangers, meanwhile owing their rent to the camp owner. The woman attempts to get a few nickles by playing a victrola on the campus and on the streets, accompanied by her wizened little grand-daughter.

With cases like this confronting it, the welfare organizations are considering prohibiting begging. Mrs. Schubert has been notified that she cannot stay at the camp any longer, and her problem now is whether to use the nickels of this week to move her few belongings or to buy food.

C. In the district on East Twenty-fifth street a negro couple about 50 years old were found who were "supporting" another colored man as their guest. For the past year until a few months ago, the woman had been doing one washing a week for a white family; and that was their sole source of income. Some months ago, even that stopped. They have no money whatever. At the time of the investigation, their sole food for the past three weeks has been one sack of flour. But one quarter of the flour remained.

D. A white family of six, living in an unsanitary abandoned house on east Fourth street. The mother came to Austin seeking work about eight years ago, accompanied by her brother and her three children. She was unsuccessful in obtaining employment, had no money, and in a short period of time they were facing starvation. All the legitimate means of earning a living were tried and failed. It is significant in this connection that about six months ago the oldest of the daughters, about 15, acquired a veneral disease, from which she is now suffering. The sole medical aid that she has is an occasional visit from a doctor about once a week, although in a usual case of this type the attention of a physician is necessary four or five times a week. Despite the fact that the girl needs the best of care and the proper kind of nourishment, not considering the two other children of the family, the only aid that they have received is five dollars worth of groceries a month from the Community Chest. This is one of a few cases encountered which has received any aid at all.

MANIFESTO PROPHESY COMES TRUE

Society suddenly appears as if a famine, a universal war of devastation had cut off the supply of every means of subsistence; industry and commerce seem to be destroyed; and why? Because there is too much civilization, too much means of subsistence, too much industry, too much commerce. The productive forces at the disposal of society no longer tend to further the development of the conditions of bourgeois property; on the contrary, they have become too powerful for these conditions, by which they are fettered, and so soon as they overcome these fetters, they bring disorder into the whole of bourgeois society, endanger the existence of bourgeois property. The conditions of bourgeois society are too narrow to compromise the wealth created by them. And how does the bourgoesie get over these cries? On the one hand by enforced destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other, by the conquest of new markets, and by the more thorough exploitation of the old ones. That is to say, by paving the way for more extensive and more destructive crises, and by diminishing the means whereby cries are prevented.

But not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working-class—the proletarians.

These laborers, who must sell themselves piecemeal, are a commodity, like every other article of commerce, and are consequently exposed to all the vicissitudes of competition, to all the fluctuations of the market.

PAY—OR ELSE—

(Continued from page A)

quence our advertisement so cleverly implies.

We should like to know why the University of Texas should be interested in supporting the interests of Austin business men as against University students. A student is as much of an economic risk as any business man. When he is extended credit he is as willing to pay as any business man and in the past few years business men have failed notoriously to meet their obligations.

The business men of Austin, restaurant keepers, on Guadalupe especially, have failed in business in well-known cases. Some of the very students who lost money through their ownership of paid meal tickets in these restaurants are now being chargel with defection to other business.

The consequences of their defection in no case are as enormous to themselves as the frustration of the student's entire career is to him. Furthermore, the business men of Austin have full protection and legal redress under the laws of the state of Texas. There is a strange parallel between the case of the students and that of the workingmen employed on the University buildings, that no one in particular is interested in their welfare except when the time to pay arrives.

The University should realize that the depression is not a matter exclusively of the outside world. Students who leave should have the same rights common to individuals on the outside. Their financial status should have no connection with their University credits. The University is an institution of learning and not a collection agency nor a school for coercion. The business men of Austin must realize the new situation—or else

ALABAMA TO MURDER 8 INNOCENT NEGROES

Only Mass Protest Can Save Scottsboro Boys

Seven Negro boys are rotting in Kilby Prison, in the state of Alabama, accused of attacking two white prostitutes; another sits in his filthy cell, facing a lifetime of prison; all because it is impossible for a Negro to obtain a fair trial in the South.

Nine Negro boys were taken off a freight train at Scottsboro, Alabama, on March 25, 1931, accused at first of fighting with some whites also on the train. When, however, it was discovered that two white prostitutes, were on the train, the official immediately realized that all the elements needed for a terror reign on Negroes were available, and raised a cry of "Rape."

The two girls at first denied the attack, but under pressure of State authorities soon changed their stories. The trial was one of the fastest in the state of Alabama—within 73 hours death sentences were passed, the case of the youngest, at that time only 14, was later remanded to the Juvenile Court by the Alabama Supreme Court. The day set for their execution was April 6th, but a storm of working class protest forced a delay.

The case went to the Alabama Supreme Court, under pressure from workers thruout the world. Mass meetings in every civilized country made an immediate out-and-out legal lynching impossible. But the Alabama Supreme Court did not dispense justice; with one Judge dissenting, it upheld the decision of the Scottsboro Court, and sentenced the innocent Negroes to die on May 13, 1932. On May 8 the Governor of the State of Alabama postponed the execution until the 24th of June, merely to placate the enraged workers and students in every country.

The entire case, with its rushed trial and legal mummery, is nothing more than one example of numerous attempts at terrorism against Negroes. It was followed by many more. One of these—at Camp Hill, Alabama, where 4 Negroes were killed by an autocratic sheriff and his deputies because they had organized a Share-Croppers Union—appears as a hideous crime from any angle.

Only mass action can save the Scottsboro boys, the oldest of whom is 20! Only concerted protests from workers and students can stop this legal lynching! It is the start of a new campaign of anti-Negro terrorism. Stop it immediately! Send your protest and contribution to the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City. Save these innocent workers!

WACO NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS COMBINE

On May 7, 1932, an event occurred in Waco which is most significant in the annals of Texas. In Market Square, famous for the lynchings of Negroes in times past, a representative of the Negro working class, Texan by birth, stood before a large assemblage of white and black workers, and explained to them in plain language the real meaning of the depression and the class struggle. He indicated the folly of making enemies of each other when united action was necessary in the contest with the common enemy, the system whereby a few own the means of production and operate them in their own interest, while the majority, white and black alike, go hungry though surrounded by plenty. He told them that they were the ones whose labor had really produced the necessities of life, and that by acting together it was in their power to obtain those necessities for themselves as well as the means of producing more of them. The bosses, on the other hand, were interested in keeping them at each others' throats instead, he pointed out. He proceeded to instruct them how to form a Council of Workers and Farmers as a first and very important step towards the attainment of their rights as human beings.

White workers had crowded about curiously at first with not little contempt. But, as the talk proceeded, their faces grew more serious, then more eager. When he finished, there was a prolonged thunderous applause, and the Negroes of the crowd stood aside while the white workers crowded forward to actually shake hands with the speaker, and to become members of the Council being organized then and there. In forming the Council, the whites insisted on its being composed equally from both races, putting forward for a secretary a Negro, as representing the more oppressed of the two groups.

The matter is not ended. Regardless of what immediate victories or defeats it may have within the next few weeks, it represents the indestructible beginnings of a great new power. This power arises out of the new understanding and the mutual goodwill of the oppressed workers of whatever origin, and out of their growing determination to make things right and to sweep away the rottenness of the method called "business," substituting in its stead, a commonwealth run by and for the workers, that will supply them all with the goods of life.

CAN THERE BE ANY REDRESS FOR MOONEY?

Gov. Rolph of California, in announcing his decision, has settled once and for all the illusions which have existed in the minds of the "hopeful lot." He definitely established the fact that there can be no redress for workers.

Tom Mooney stands out as a symbol of injustice and cruelty. There is no doubt that he is not alone in this Edith Berkman, Sacco-Vanzetti, the Hay Market Case, etc., all typify the injustice in their particular ways, of the capitalist courts.

The workers have, however, shown great organization and fight. The effective organization of that fight will no doubt prove to be an agent for the real struggle which is slowly arising on the horizon.

Tom Mooney, when informed of the decision, said, "It is a class struggle with a class motive, and along these lines it shall be fought out in the future. I call upon the revolutionary (working) class of the entire world to accept this challenge; they must fight not only for my freedom, but for the abolition of the capitalist system."

We repeat the quotation: Can there be any redress for Mooney? Workers, and students, answer this question!

"THE BEST COMIC MAGAZINE IN THE SOUTH"

The Longhorn-Ranger magazine, which is supposed to represent the University of Texas among the colleges of the country, is nothing more than a hodge-podge of excerpts from other college magazines. It seems that the only pre-requisite for the editorship of "our" magazine is the possession of a paste-box and a pair of scissors.

The Longhorn-Ranger contains no articles which deal with student affairs, no columns which mention student problems, no mention of world-wide topics which are so important today. Last year, when a bitter attack was launched upon fraternities, the magazine took notice of the struggle by issuing a "Fraternity Number!" (Have you ever seen a "Barb" number?

Students on the campus with barely enough money to go through school on, are forced to labor long and dreary hours for their very substenance; the Editor of the Longhorn-Ranger is paid $40 per month to clip obscene jokes from the the "Brown Jug" and the "Lampoon." An unbiased obser ver would come to the conclu-horn-Ranger" that the sole purpose of the magazine was to create bigger and better puns. Such puns and filthy jokes are not worthy of Texas; they are worthy of the cheaper magazines which are sold at the corner stand under the title of "Bunk," "Ballyhoo," etc.

The original purpose of the Longhorn-Ranger was literary; it has fallen from that lofty position because of the lack of work on the part of its editor. Reading a few really literary articles does not take much time; but it is easier to clip a few "jokes" from other magazines and paste them in than it is to read decent stories. At least that is the notion of the editor of the Longhorn-Ranger, who obtains her salary whether the magazine is good or not.

Students of Texas! Demand that the Longhorn-Ranger become a real magazine, instead of a collection of second-hand filth! Demand that it deal with student problems, instead of attempting to divert your minds from vital issues, with stupid puns! Protest! For, if

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WAR—

(Continued from page 1)

A world war against Soviet Russia would cause a temporary revival of industry in the capitalist countries. More important, it might result in the crushing of the only working-class country in the world. Such a result would effectually squelch international revolutionary agitation for decades to come.

Japan's attack on China constitutes the preliminary to the main battle. The heroic resistance of the Chinese revolutionary troops, fighting the forces of a powerful imperialist power with antiquated weapons and insufficient supplies, gave Russia additional time to prepare for the inevitable conflict.

The Japanese seizure of Manchuria creates an enemy stronghold at Russia's back door. During the last few months, thousands of Japanese troops have been massed on the Manchurian border, ready to march into Siberia at a minute's notice. Japanese war planes have flown over Soviet territory, and Russian White Guards, or counter-revolutionists, recently made a raid from Manchuria. Disclosure of the Japanese war plans reveals that Japan hopes to seize Eastern Siberia and destroy the Soviet system.

Once Russia is attacked in Asia by Japan, she will be set upon by the European nations and the United States. Imperialist troops will invade her territory from Poland, and Roumania. American bankers will furnish the necessary credit for the prosecution of the war.

The recent assasination of the French President by a White Russian was a confessed attempt to provoke imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union. Moreover, France is the ally of Japan, from a military and a financial standpoint, France openly acquiescing in the looting of China.

The United States is openly assisting her fellow-imperialists. Factories all over the country are being equipped for the manufacture of munitions. In addition, millions of conscription blanks are being printed in readiness for another war to make the world safe for capitalism.

The talk, emanating from some quarters, that America and Russia will probably be on the same side is nothing more than subtle propaganda. da. It is a disguised effort to convert friends of Russia into jingoistic patriots. "America and Russia will **probably** be on the same side," implies that America will be right, whichever side she takes.

We have also witnessed a renewal of the demand for an embargo on Soviet products. This demand is echoed by several of the fake Progressives Senators. Increasingly severe restrictions have been placed on Soviet products by the State Department, and it should be remembered in this connection that the United States has never recognized the present Russian government.

Even such a conservative daily as the New York Times admits the inevitability of an attack by Imperialist Japan upon Soviet Russia. This admission indicates that the bosses, through their kept press, have begun the process of developing a war psychology in the minds of the American people.

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WILL THIS PROPHECY BE REALIZED HERE?

"Repressive measures by college administrations against student leaders of discontent—at this particular time—can hardly be regarded as accidental. The present crisis cannot fail to give rise to a wide variety of political expressions. When the present rule of big business will regard its position as less secure, even more repressive measures will be tken against those who criticize—let alone those who rebel."

—The Student Review,
May, 1932.

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BEST COMIC MAGAZINE—

(Continued from page 3)

we cannot change the Longhorn-Ranger into something decent, let us lithograph its cover in four colors, add a few more pages, call it "FILTH," and sell it for a dime.

STARVATION IN AUSTIN—

(Continued from page 1)

happens to be the same as the minimum limit of income necessary for food alone, as published by certain investigators. But the incomes of different families were very different from one another; and so a large number of the incomes of the whites fell far below the supposed minimum limit, while the great majority of those of other races were still further down. The acquisition of sufficient food, then, is the primary factor which these people are struggling for, and pitiably failing to obtain. The groceries have reached their limit of unpaid debts. When the undernourishment eventually leads to disease, as so often happens, the cause is masked and it is not given in the dreaded name "starvation"; but it is a starvation none the less, and this slow starvation is gradually spreading among the people. Rent, clothing, and medicines stay for behind, and can scarcely be thought of. In recent months conditions have become more aggravated than ever, and are rapidly approaching a critical limit, without a sign of betterment.

The present inquiry has also brought clearly to light the hopeless inefficiency of the charity system. Among these two hundred families, only four (three white and one Mexican) had been helped at all by any charity organization. The total work obtained from the City Employment Bureau, by all these families added together, amounted to only 62 days; in other words, the salary of one worker for two months for all the families investigated. The fringer of the charity leaders admit that their work is but a drop in the bucket. And yet, when the results of the investigation were reported, so we understand, at their own request, to a general assembly, representing all institutions for social welfare in Austin, no comment was made; and the meeting passed on to discuss whether or not an ordinance should be passed to enforce the law against street begging.

The present system of organization of society is totally inadequate to provide for the situation which eists. Charity is inadequate and obnoxious, and charity will not rectify conditions.

The people cannot and will not tolerate it much longer. We who understand this situation should not merely agree that the starving people are right if they appeal to force and seize the necessary goods and means of production, but we should actually welcome them in doing so.

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THE HALE BILL PASSED

In passing the Hale Bill by a majority of forty two to twenty, our legislators have shown once more just how much they intend to keep the promises they made concerning National expenditure.

In spite of the fact that twelve million people are unemployed and five million destitute, they have had the audacity to pass this bill appropriating one billion dollars for the building of added units to the navy within the short period of three years.

The passage of this bill follows the President's statement that he intends to cut the army appropriation twenty-four million dollars. What remarkable parallelism this! On one hand he cuts twenty-four million dollars, and then supports an appropriation of one billion.

However the facts become plain when the true reason for this bill is seen. The capitalist power of this country realizes that the only way for them to continue in power is to continue their policy of warfare and bloodshed and a huge navy is necessary for this. It matters little to them that in so filling their already bloated coffers they take almost literally the bread from the mouths of starving millions.

It is up to the students of this and other Universities to protest against this outrage. It is up to them to stand shoulder to shoulder with the exploited and down trodden workers and to make his grievance their grievance, and his wrong their wrong.

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His Holiness, the Pope, does his bit to crush the Soviet Union. In his recent encyclical, he blames Communism for world wide depression. Of course he makes no allusion to the absence of bread-lines in Russia